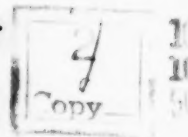


# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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September 29, 1950

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DR. KARL GRUBER TO VISIT THE U. S. Austria's Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Gruber, will come to the United States in the first half of October.

Dr. Gruber will first go to Washington to discuss with the Department of State matters of mutual interest. Pending the negotiations for the conclusion of an Austrian State Treaty, the Austrian Government, as an interim measure, has requested the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union on March 7th to enact certain specific measures designed to alleviate the conditions resulting from the occupation. In recognition of Austria's unique status as a country liberated in 1945, yet still subject to Four Power occupation, the American, British and French Governments have replaced military administration in Austria and appointed Civilian High Commissioners to act as their representatives in the Allied High Commission in Vienna. The transition from Allied military to civilian administration will be one of the subjects of discussion at Dr. Gruber's forthcoming visit.

Dr. Gruber, who has held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs ever since Austria's first post-war elections in 1945, has made a previous visit to the United States in the fall of 1946, where he addressed the International Forum of the New York Herald Tribune and also visited briefly Boston, Chicago and the West Coast. Upon termination of his Washington program, Dr. Gruber will visit a number of American cities, among them New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York, where he has accepted a limited number of speaking engagements. His departure from New York is scheduled for the last week of October.

DEADLOCK IN AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUES. On September 7, the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France met again by prearrangement in London, but as at previous occasions the Soviet representative, Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin, merely accused his colleagues of violating the peace treaty with Italy regarding Trieste. The representatives of the three Western Powers explained, as they have done before, that their powers to negotiate were limited to Austria and that they had no authority to discuss other matters. Mr. Zarubin's insistence that he could not proceed with a discussion of the few trivial issues that remained to be settled in the Austrian treaty unless the other deputies were ready to discuss Trieste, made progress impossible and the deputies agreed to meet again in the middle of December.

CHANCELLOR FIGL COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Speaking on Austria's political mission at a session of the National Farmers Council (Landesbauernrat) on September 13, Federal Chancellor Leopold Figl said that although the State Treaty negotiations had again been adjourned, the threads that could lead to the final freedom of Austria as well as to the establishment of peace in Europe and in the world had fortunately not been severed. The entire Austrian nation bore the responsibility for the continued existence of the country as a democratic state. Mr. Figl stressed that it was truly worthwhile for the Austrian people to make sacrifices, to hold out to the best of their ability and not to become despondent or indifferent. Such an undaunted attitude and the continuation of indefatigable work were the best contributions they could make, not only to Austria herself, but also to the preservation of peace in Europe.

GENERAL MARK W. CLARK IN AUSTRIA. General Mark W. Clark, former Commander in Chief of U.S. Forces in Austria from 1945 to 1948 and now Chief of the United States Army Field Forces, during an inspection trip of American troops and military installations in Germany, Austria and Trieste, gave a press conference at the Hotel Bristol in Vienna on September 14. He told newsmen he was particularly happy that his mission to Europe had also led him to come to Austria, with whose

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problems he was very familiar in view of his former period of service in that country. He had had occasion to convince himself that not only the material, but also the moral reconstruction of Austria was making quick progress. He said he was especially gratified to see the Austrian people, as was apparent to everyone, were firmly determined to defend their democratic order, freedom and sovereignty.

ANTHONY EDEN IN VIENNA. Mr. Anthony Eden arrived at the Schwechat airport near Vienna on September 5 for a brief private visit. He was greeted at the airport by British Ambassador and High Commissioner Sir Harold Caccia. During his stay in Vienna, Mr. Eden saw Federal Chancellor Figl with whom he had an extensive discussion of Austrian problems. The former British Foreign Minister also visited Vice Chancellor Schaerf and Foreign Minister Gruber. During a visit to Styria he was received by Federal President Renner at Muerzsteg.

EDITOR IN CHIEF OF VIENNA'S "ARBEITER-ZEITUNG" IN THE U. S. One of the 15 foreign newspaper editors, who recently began a month's visit to the United States as guests of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Press Institute, is Dr. Oskar Pollak, Editor in Chief of Vienna's leading Socialist daily, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung". On September 18, the foreign editors met in the Press Institute's conference room at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, under the presidency of Mr. Lester Markel, Sunday Editor of the New York Times, in order to discuss the establishment of an international press institute to improve news dissemination throughout the world. A three-day discussion of the proposed institute will begin on October 8, when they return from a nation-wide tour, in the course of which they will take part in regional conferences with American editors in Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

During his brief stay in Washington, Dr. Pollak attended with the rest of the group President Truman's press conference on September 21. He was also a guest at the following receptions: a dinner given by Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, the Austrian Minister, on September 19; a luncheon with Paul G. Hoffman, ECA Administrator, and a dinner with the Washington press on September 20; a luncheon at the Overseas Writers Club and cocktails at the National Press Club on September 21.

AUSTRIAN LABOR LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES. At the invitation of the ECA Mission in Austria, Austrian Parliamentary Deputies Leopold Wolf, Pius Schneeberger and Edmund Holzfeind, Provincial Deputy Fritz Matzner from Graz and Union Secretaries Eduard Hofecker, Ignaz Koeck and Mrs. Klara R. Rosenzweig, secretary of the group, arrived in New York at the end of August for a 6-week tour of the United States, during which they will study the American labor movement. The program includes visits to the Tennessee Valley, Detroit, Bethlehem, Washington and other cities, as well as participation in the sixty-ninth annual convention of the A. F. of L. in Houston, Texas.

RUSSIANS BAN EISENHOWER BOOK IN SOVIET ZONE OF AUSTRIA. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's book "Crusade in Europe" has been ordered confiscated in the Soviet Zone of Austria as "Fascist literature", according to officials of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

SOVIET BROADCAST TIME ON AUSTRIAN RADIO INCREASED. At the demand of the Soviet occupation authorities in Austria, the Austrian Broadcasting Company Ravag must now set aside an additional 3 hours and 20 minutes of its broadcast time for Soviet programs, according to a report published by the Socialist News Service. In addition to Soviet news items during the station's regular news broadcasts, the Russian Radio Department at Ravag now disposes of 965 minutes of radio time per week, that is about 2-1/4 hours per day. The Russians are reported to have demanded that present Soviet programs be considerably extended and that new programs be introduced at peak listening hours.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL IN DACHAU. On September 10, a memorial to all Austrians who died as political prisoners in Dachau between April 1, 1938, and the liberation in 1945, was unveiled at the Dachau Cemetery (Waldfriedhof) by Dr. Bock, Member of the Austrian Parliament, in his capacity as Chairman of the People's Party Association of Political Persecutees. Secretary of State Graf and Provincial Deputy Gamper also

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attended the ceremony. At the unveiling of the memorial, Austrian Minister of Education Dr. Hurdes and the Bavarian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mueller made dedication addresses in which they commemorated the memory of the dead. Wreaths were placed on the mass grave at the Etterberg, where 22,000 Dachau prisoners are buried.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR. The Austrian Ministry of Finance recently published the official figures on the balance of the Austrian Federal Budget for the first six months of 1950. These figures reveal that the current revenue for the period covered exceeded current expenditures by 466.3 million schillings; however, since investments required an additional expenditure of 192.4 million schillings, the final surplus of federal revenue, as compared to the national budget estimate, was only 273.9 million schillings.

The reason given for this surplus is that expenditures for construction work were behind schedule, due to seasonal factors, and that the government pursued a generally cautious spending policy during the first half of the year.

AUSTRIA'S TRADE BALANCE IN JULY. Despite the fact that Austria's volume of foreign trade decreased during the month of July - imports dropped from 567 to 527 million schillings and exports from 521 to 510 million schillings - her passive trade balance, which reached an all-time low of 46 million schillings in June, showed an additional decline to 17 million schillings. Austria's foreign trade balance in July can therefore be regarded as practically equalized.

ECA RELEASES 1.2 BILLION SCHILLINGS FROM COUNTERPART FUND. The ECA Mission in Austria has advised the Austrian Government that the amount of 1,200,000,000 schillings was released from ERP Counterpart Funds on September 1, 1950, in accordance with the proposed program.

This last release now brings the total sum of money placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government since the beginning of the year 1950 to 2,175,000,000 schillings; other releases from the Counterpart Fund were 350,000,000 schillings in March, 600 million schillings in May and 25 million schillings for the creation of the Austrian Export Fund on August 22.

The Austrian economy can now count on definite sums as a result of these generous releases. Mr. William H. G. Giblin, Acting Chief of the ECA Mission in Austria, has said that 650,000,000 schillings can still be expected for the last quarter of 1950.

1950-1952 INVESTMENT PROGRAM IN AUSTRIA. Following is the last part of a summary of the 1950-1952 investment program, drawn up by the Austrian Federal Government and submitted to ECA authorities by Dr. Wilhelm Taucher during his recent visit to Washington. The first and second part have been published in issues # 10 and 11 of "Austrian Information".

#### XVa) Building, Building Material and Ceramic Industry.

Owing to the necessity of increasing the building activity, a rationalization of enterprises and a far-reaching utilization of domestic raw material resources is needed. Moreover, the productivity and output of the building trades are to be enhanced by an intensified mechanization. Net investments are estimated at about 150 million schillings, and counterpart funds amounting to about 13.5 million schillings should be made available. By these means urgent necessity of reducing building costs will be met and rather hopeful export projects of building materials and ceramics will be encouraged.

#### XVb) Leather Industry.

In these sectors no establishment of new factories is planned, but existing production facilities are to be rationalized and modernized. This will result in a reduction of production costs and in an increase of exports, the conditions for which have been very favourable in the pre-war period. Exports of the various sectors of the leather and fur industries are expected to amount to 50 million schillings in 1952. In order to realize this objective net investments of 40 million schillings are necessary, 8.4 of which at least are to be financed by counterpart allocations.





XVI - XIX) Public Transport and Building Activities.

Within the framework of the budget counterpart means are intended to be used exclusively for public activities of decisive importance for the whole economy (railroads, postal and telegraph service, roads and bridges, public buildings). These investments shall mainly serve to overcome the heavy damages caused by the war. One third of the total investment sum will be covered by counterpart allocations (1.1 billion out of 3.4 billion schillings). The productive effect of these investments will be felt in very important sectors of the general economy, such as tourism, building and basic industries, etc.

XX) Housing.

Housing shortage has become particularly pressing since the destruction of many dwelling units during the last war and the influx of a great number of foreigners and DP's. It is this shortage which constitutes one of the most serious obstacles to a really effective increase in the productivity of Austrian labor. In order to remove this obstacle at least 1,885 million schillings are required, but the counterpart contribution will be limited to about 185 millions.

XXI) Tourist Industry.

The natural beauty of her landscape as well as the world-wide known health resorts and manifold artistic treasures constitute an excellent basis for the development of Austria's tourist traffic. Its importance as an instrument for reducing the deficit in the trade balance cannot be overestimated. Therefore, special care has been taken to develop and promote this part of the investment program. Destroyed hotels are to be rebuilt, new modern accommodations to be created and the most important spas and health resorts to be equipped with the necessary transport, sporting and recreation facilities of every kind. For these purposes investments to an amount of 960 million schillings are proposed, of which 40 per cent will be financed by counterparts. Thus it is hoped to earn additional foreign exchange of about 10 million dollars per year and to contribute effectively to the recovery of the Austrian balance of payments.

LINZ TOBACCO FACTORY CELEBRATES CENTENARY. A few weeks ago, the largest factory of the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly, in Linz, Upper Austria, celebrated its 100th anniversary. Its premises were formerly used by a textile plant, but today the site is occupied by a highly modern factory which has an annual production of 3 billion cigarettes, although it is not even operating at full capacity.

The state-owned plant represents one of the most important sources of Austrian revenue; in recent years the two plants of the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly at Linz and Hainburg earned one billion schillings per year for the state.

Austrian cigarettes have always enjoyed a fine reputation abroad. Recently visitors at the First International Trade Fair in Chicago were full of praise for the Austrian cigarettes offered at the Austrian stand.

USE OF MARSHALL PLAN FUNDS TO MODERNIZE AUSTRIAN HOTELS. The Austrian Government has announced that Marshall Plan funds will now also be used to remove the greatest single obstacle to the virtually unlimited development of Austria's tourist traffic; namely the inadequacy of her hotel accommodations as measured by international standards. Although the number of hotel beds is sufficient for a large number of visitors, the limited number of luxury and first-class accommodations has discouraged travel organizations from routing elaborate de luxe tours through Austria. The current appropriations for the project will serve to renovate existing hotels rather than reconstruct those that have been completely destroyed, because while it costs 60,000 Austrian schillings to rebuild a room, the cost of renovating one is only 5 to 12,000 Austrian schillings. Some 380.000.000 schillings will be spent for the installation of private baths, redecorating, refurnishing and the addition of such luxuries as are most prized by foreign visitors. A sum of 38.000.000 schillings has already been allocated to various hotels, with priority granted to those which have the greatest dollar-earning potentialities.

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OPENING OF EUROPE'S LONGEST MOUNTAIN LIFT IN THE TYROL. Early in September, Europe's longest mountain lift (9577 feet) was inaugurated in the Tyrol. The new lift connects the valley station of Hopfgarten (Eastern Tyrol, 2040 ft.) with the mountain station of "Hohe Salve" (4582 ft.). The lift, which is also the most modern in Europe, took one and a half years to complete at a cost of 1.2 million schillings. It carries 100 chairs of novel construction and requires 30 minutes to reach the mountain station on top of the "Hohe Salve". The lift will remain in operation the whole year round. Present plans call for the construction of a station on the Woergl-Kitzbuehel rail car line at Hopfgarten, close to the valley station of the new lift.

Thanks to the new lift, one of Tyrol's most beautiful mountains, the so-called "Rigi von Tirol", will now be accessible to mountain climbers and winter sport fans. The summit of the mountain can be reached in an hour from the lift's mountain station.

VORARIBERG TO ESTABLISH CAR CAMPS. The Auto Touring Club of Vorarlberg, in cooperation with the State Tourist Association, is preparing plans for the establishment of car camping facilities in the state for 1951. At least five large parking areas for automobile tourists, with and without housing facilities, will be set aside at the Bodensee and in the Arlberg area.

SPANISH RIDING SCHOOL TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. For the first time in its varied history, the Spanish Riding School will come to the United States and Canada and will take part in the following horse shows: National Horse Show in Harrisburg, Pa., October 23 - October 28, 1950; National Horse Show in New York, Madison Square Garden, October 31 - November 7, 1950; Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, Canada, November 14 - November 22, 1950.

These performances will be conducted by Col. Alois Podhajsky, Director of the Spanish Riding School, who will be assisted by 7 riders of the Academy. Fourteen horses, which are scheduled to arrive in New York during the first days of October have been chosen for the performances.

HISTORY OF SPANISH RIDING SCHOOL. The origin of the Spanish Riding School of Vienna goes back to the 16th century, and as early as 1572 the title "Spanish Riding Stables", from which the present name is derived, appeared for the first time. The name was adopted because in those days mainly Spanish horses were used for classical riding due to their special suitability; to the present day, the Spanish Riding School follows the "High School" exclusively, and uses only Lipizan stallions, the last descendants, still surviving, of the once proud race of Spanish horses. The object of the riding school is to cultivate the art of horsemanship in its highest form of perfection and to breed Lipizan stallions of the very best quality. Moreover, the School is generally accessible to riders and trainers, and school horses are available for qualified instruction. Regular public exhibitions of the art of classical riding, which have always enjoyed great popularity far beyond the frontiers of Austria, are open to all lovers of horses.

The last days of World War II found the Spanish Riding School at St. Martin (Upper Austria) and, a few days after the entry of U.S. troops, contact was established with the late Gen. George S. Patton and former Secretary of War Patterson. At the request of its director, General Patton placed the Spanish Riding School under the immediate care of the U.S. Army and had the Lipizan stud, which had been transferred to Czechoslovakia by the Germans in 1942, brought back to Austria under military escort. This generous act saved the Spanish Riding School from extinction, inasmuch as the school and the stud form an inseparable entity and one cannot exist without the other. Furthermore, General Mark W. Clark, former Commander in Chief of U.S. Forces in Austria, took this cultural institution under his personal protection and it was only thanks to his intervention and assistance that the numerous obstacles, with which it was faced in the troubled postwar period, could be overcome.

AUSTRIAN STUDENTS AT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. Under a program administered by the Institute of International Education in New York for the U.S. Department of State, a total of 137 Austrian university students and 10 secondary school students, including 28 girls,

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will study at various American universities and colleges during the 1950-51 academic year. In 1948-49 the number of Austrian students attending U.S. institutes of higher learning was only 14 and in 1949-50 only 68. Most of these 137 students arrived in New York in three groups, on September 5, 9 and 12. At a ceremony for the first group, which was held at the International House on September 6, Dr. Franz Matsch, Austrian Consul General, delivered a welcoming address on behalf of Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, the Austrian Minister in Washington. At the close of his speech, Dr. Matsch thanked the representatives of the State Department, Mr. Harry H. Pierson, Director of the Foreign Students and Specialists Program of the Institute of International Education, and Miss Emily Donick, Head of the Central and South European Division of the Institute, for their efforts in giving so large a number of Austrian students an opportunity to pursue their studies at American colleges and universities, and also for the excellent manner in which their trip to the United States was prepared. At two subsequent informal gatherings at the International House, which were likewise attended by Mr. Pierson and Miss Donick, the students of the 2nd and 3rd groups were welcomed by Dr. Franz H. Leitner, the Austrian Consul, who gave them some useful information for their forthcoming stay in the United States.

AUSTRIAN CHOREOGRAPHER VISITS THE UNITED STATES. A group of 20 artists from 13 countries, including the well-known Austrian choreographer Rosalie Chladek, arrived in New York in mid-September as part of the "1950 International Arts Program" sponsored by the Institute of International Education in New York and the Rockefeller Foundation. Miss Chladek is internationally known as a result of her many successful guest performances in Europe and abroad. The group will remain in the United States for three months, exchanging ideas on world understanding through the arts with American artists, and will also visit American art schools and universities.

"GRAZ WEEK" IN MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY. Within the framework of an extensive cultural exchange program which the city of Montclair, New Jersey, initiated with the city of Graz, in Styria (Austria), in the fall of 1949, Montclair has proclaimed the week of October 9, 1950, as "Graz Week". The program of the week will be marked by a special supplement in the Montclair Times of October 12, with articles by various Graz personalities and photographs of Graz; and will include a photographic exhibit of Graz architecture; an exhibit of hand-made products in metal, bone and wood, and an exhibit of books and photographs. Moreover, the first part of a meeting of the Montclair Cosmopolitan Club on October 14 will be dedicated to the United Nations and the second to the cultural exchange program between Montclair and Graz. The Mayor of Graz, Dr. Speck, has been officially invited and it is hoped that he will arrive in time for "Graz Week".

OSKAR LASKE EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK. The first one-man show in the United States of the Austrian painter Oskar Laske will be held from October 5th through the 28th at the St. Etienne Gallery, 46 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. Fifty present-day landscapes of war-damaged Vienna and other parts of Austria will be exhibited. The 75-year old painter, who lives in Austria, is one of the best-known living artists of his country and is especially famous for his water-color landscapes from all over the world.

DR. PAUL KLEMPERER CELEBRATES 75th BIRTHDAY. The well-known Viennese lawyer, Dr. Paul Klemperer, who for 30 years had been the legal counsel of the Austrian and German Theater Federation, of the Austrian Music Society, of the International League of Stage Artists and of the Pan-European Union of Dr. Coudenhove-Kalergi, celebrated his 75th birthday on September 12. Dr. Klemperer emigrated to the United States in 1938, became a writer and achieved considerable success with the publication of his memoirs. His trilogy "Genie und Verstand retten die Welt", the first part of which was performed in Vienna and in New York, was greeted with considerable interest. Dr. Klemperer is a contributor to several American newspapers.

HUGO BREITNER'S URN BROUGHT TO AUSTRIA FOR FORMAL BURIAL. The urn containing the ashes of Hugo Breitner, former City Councillor and Financial Advisor of the City of Vienna, was given to the Vienna City Administra-



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tion for burial in his native land by his widow who recently returned from the United States. Mayor Theodor Koerner has authorized the dedication of a cenotaph in his memory. Hugo Breitner, whose financial policy laid the groundwork for the world-famous housing and social program put into effect by the Municipality of Vienna after the first World War, was forced to emigrate in 1938. He died in 1946 at the age of 71 when he was just about to return to his native land.

EXPERT IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IN VIENNA. In response to a request submitted by the Austrian Government to the United Nations for advisory social welfare services in 1950, Mr. Conrad Gable, expert in occupational therapy, has recently arrived in Vienna to assist the appropriate authorities in setting up a demonstration project for chronically-ill and mentally-ill patients.

USE OF CURARE AS NARCOTIC INTRODUCED IN AUSTRIA. The use of "curare", the poison South American Indians put on their arrows, as a narcotic agent, was recently the subject of studies by Dr. Moser of Graz, Styria, during the latter's visit to England, where this novel application of the poison has been in use for some time. He experimented with curare on himself and has now introduced its use as a narcotic at the State Hospital (Landeskrankenhaus) in Graz. Curare narcosis causes complete paralysis of all muscles except those of the heart, and is of considerable help in operations which require fully immobilized muscles.

LARGE INHALATORIUM OPENED AT VIENNA'S "WILHELMINENSPITAL". On September 8 Deputy Mayor Iols Weinberger presented to Mayor Theodor Koerner a large inhalatorium at the Wilhelminen Hospital in Vienna. The new installation will permit intensive treatment of bronchial diseases, pulmonary abscesses, asthma, cardiovascular ailments and glandular disturbances by inhalation methods. Such drugs as penicillin, streptomycin and sulfonamides can now be pulverized so finely in the inhalor that they can reach the smallest pulmonary passages. Two such inhalors have already been in operation since 1946 and 1947. The new inhalatorium, which was completely produced in Austria, represents an improved type of such apparatus. It was built with funds donated to the Municipal Administration.

TUBERCULOSIS AND INFANTILE PARALYSIS DECLINE IN AUSTRIA. In Austria the death rate from tuberculosis has been averaging 323 cases per month this year and even dropped to as low as 243 cases in the month of July, according to statistics recently published by the Socialist News Service. These figures are the lowest since 1945 when the average monthly death rate from tuberculosis was 873. The number of cases of pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis has decreased from 12,890 in 1947 to 8,896 in 1949. Today tuberculosis ranks only fourth among the major causes of death, after cancer, vascular disturbances and heart diseases. The decline of tuberculosis is due primarily to the Calmette preventive vaccination of children carried out with the help of international organizations. To date, about 70% of all Austrian school children have been vaccinated. This places Austria first among the countries carrying out such a program of voluntary preventive vaccination. The Ministry of Social Welfare is also planning to extend such vaccination to infants. The program to do so will be facilitated by the fact that the Calmette vaccine need no longer be imported from abroad since it is being produced by the Federal Institute for the Production of Vaccines. A further decrease is attributed partly to better nutrition, partly to advances in medicine and also to the use of such newly discovered drugs as streptomycin.

Infantile paralysis has also decreased considerably. In 1947 Austria experienced an epidemic of infantile paralysis, which returned in weaker form in 1948 and 1949. This year, however, only 117 isolated cases have been reported so far in all of Austria.

SALZBURG GOLD MEDAL BESTOWED UPON PRESIDENT RENNER. The "Wiener Zeitung" reports that on September 19 an inter-party delegation of the Municipal Council of Salzburg led by Mayor Anton Neumayr presented Austrian Federal President Dr. Karl Renner with the Grand Gold Medal of the City of Salzburg, the birthplace of Mozart, for his outstanding contributions to the Salzburg Festivals and his extraordinary services in promoting great performances in the field of music.

President Renner, in words of warm appreciation, thanked the dele-

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gation for the honor conferred upon him and gave assurance that, in keeping with the inscription of the medal, he had always been and would always remain a true friend of Salzburg.

FRITZ BUSCH GUEST CONDUCTOR AT VIENNA STATE OPERA. The noted conductor Fritz Busch, who was Director of the Dresden State Opera before he went to South America in 1933, and later to the United States, will conduct a large number of performances at the Vienna State Opera during the coming season, according to a recent Vienna newspaper report. Mr. Busch arrived in Vienna early in September after having conducted several performances at the Edinburgh Festival. He is expected to stay until mid-October.

GUEST PERFORMANCES OF AUSTRIAN OPERA SINGER HILDE GUEDEN. Hilde Gueden, well-known member of the Vienna State Opera, who gave a very successful performance at this year's Salzburg Festival, was invited to make several guest appearances at Covent Garden, in London, next January. She will sing the parts of Sophie in the "Rosenkavalier" and Gilda in "Rigoletto", as well as other roles. In the spring of 1951, Hilde Gueden will tour North America.

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ON A GUEST TOUR OF EUROPE. On September 23, the Vienna Philharmonic began a concert tour of the Scandinavian countries, Western Germany and Switzerland. All concerts will be conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler. The first stop of the tour is Stockholm, where a gala concert will usher in the "Austrian Week". From Stockholm, the Vienna Philharmonic will leave for Helsinki by special plane placed at its disposal by the Finnish Government. An additional series of concerts are scheduled to be given in Denmark, the Netherlands, Western Germany and Switzerland.

Wilhelm Furtwaengler has selected for the tour a particularly impressive program which will include works by Beethoven and Brahms, Richard Strauss' tone poem "Till Eulenspiegel" and, in homage to the Scandinavians, a symphonic work by Jan Sibelius.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VIENNA'S COMING CONCERT SEASON. The Vienna Society of the Friends of Music is planning a series of interesting subscription concerts for the coming season with the participation of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. The music society's program will include a Karajan cycle of 6 double concerts, the high point of which will be the presentation of a concert version of Verdi's "Aida" by members of the Scala of Milan on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Italian master's death. The "Great Symphony" cycle this year will be devoted to the works of the more outstanding Romantics, from Beethoven, Bruckner and Brahms to Stravinsky, Respighi, de Falla, David, Kodaly and Uhl, including Strauss, Smetana, Dvorak and Mahler. The podium will be mounted by such noted foreign conductors as Fritz Rieger, Ferrara, Jochum, Ramin, Andrae, Gui and Klecki, and, among the Austrian conductors, Josef Krips and Ferdinand Grossmann will conduct several choral concerts. In the seventh subscription concert of this cycle, which encompasses a total of eight concerts in all, Soulima Stravinsky, the son of the great Russian composer, will be the soloist in a piano concerto composed by his father; another soloist during the cycle will be the Austrian pianist Friedrich Gulda. The violinists Joseph Szigeti, who was already acclaimed in Vienna many years ago as a young virtuoso, and Zino Francescatti are also scheduled to appear. The participation of Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and Kathleen Ferrier, who will also give song recitals, has been assured.

In addition, there will be a great number of solo concerts and song recitals, the most eagerly awaited of which is the recital to be given by the world-beloved Lotte Lehmann, a member of the Vienna State Opera who has been living in the United States for many years and recently announced that she will visit Austria soon.

Another highlight of the season will be the duo piano concert given by the old master Wilhelm Backhaus and Wolfgang Schneiderhahn. Other concerts will feature the pianists Wuehrer, Fernadi and Niedzielski, the cellists Mainardi and Hoelscher, the Schneiderhahn Quartet (6 performances) and the members of the State Opera, Ljuba Welitsch, Irmgard Seefried, Elisabeth Hoengen, Julius Patzak, Anton Dermota and Georg London.

The Vienna Symphony will present six concerts sponsored by the

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Concert Hall Society in the "Grosser Musikvereinssaal" at which Clemens Krauss, Boehm, Krips, Schuricht, Markevich and Zecchi will conduct standard works of the world's musical literature. The 5th of these concerts will open the Fifth International Music Festival, which will run from March 31 to April 15, 1951, after an intermission of several years. The occasion will be marked by the first performance anywhere of a waltz by Richard Strauss. Fritz Litschauer and his Chamber Orchestra will present rarely-played masterpieces featuring leading soloists.

The rich musical season will be rounded out by a number of interesting evenings of chamber music during which, in addition to the Concert Hall Quartet, music lovers will have occasion to hear many foreign chamber music groups, including the famous Pasqual Quartet.

On seven evenings, young instrumentalists will make their debut, and seven other concerts will be devoted to the finest works of Franz Schubert. The long list of soloists who will give concerts of their own includes such well-known artists as Cassado, Cortot and Dorothy Maynor.

LINZ TO BUILD BRUCKNER HOUSE. A society for the erection of a Bruckner House and the promotion of Bruckner's music was founded in Linz, Upper Austria, with addresses at Promenade 5. The blueprints for this project have already been completed and it is estimated that the structure will cost 25 million schillings to build. The Bruckner House will be erected in the center of the city of Linz and is expected to have one large and several smaller concert halls, a built-in organ and the only authentic Bruckner Museum. The Bruckner House Society is also planning to issue a new edition of all the compositions of the St. Florian master, whose works have been gaining ever-wider recognition.

Although these plans have already aroused great interest in Austria, their realization will be possible only if Bruckner friends abroad express their appreciation of the great master by contributing donations. The Bruckner House Society has therefore appealed to all music lovers all over the world to take an active part in this project. Bruno Walter, noted for his presentation of Bruckner music, expressed in a friendly telegram his willingness to cooperate with the society.

AMERICAN MUSIC TEACHERS VISIT BRUCKNER MEMORIAL. After spending several days in Vienna, a group of American music teachers led by Prof. Felix Guenther of the State Teachers College, in New Haven, which is now on a study trip in Austria, visited the Bruckner Memorial in St. Florian (Upper Austria.) On this occasion, Dr. Guenther made an address in which he stressed the great interest shown by Bruckner's American friends in the establishment of the "Bruckner House" in Linz.

ERNST KRENEK IN VIENNA. The composer Ernst Krenek, who has taken up permanent residence in Los Angeles, Cal., arrived in Vienna early in September, after an absence of 12 years. On September 14, he was warmly received by Mayor Theodor Koerner who expressed regret that fate should have carried so actively-creative an artist so far from his native Vienna. Speaking of his work in the United States, the composer told the mayor that his latest works - a romantic opera, the libretto of which he had written himself, and a piano concerto - would be performed in the United States upon his return. Krenek said that another libretto he had written was ready to be set to music.

FAMOUS AUSTRIAN COMPOSERS CELEBRATE THEIR BIRTHDAYS. On August 25, the famous operetta composer Robert Stolz celebrated his 70th birthday in Graz, Styria. The 12th child of a family of musicians, Robert Stolz started his musical career at an early age. He was first a conductor, but later devoted all his time to the composition of songs and operettas which have since acquired world-wide popularity.

In 1938, with the Nazi annexation of Austria, Robert Stolz had to flee the country. In the United States, which became his second home, his production of Austrian operettas have enjoyed much success.

At almost the same time, another great Austrian composer of operettas, Ralph Benatzky, celebrated his 60th birthday. On this occasion the Municipality of St. Wolfgang, which he had made famous the world over with his operetta "The White Horse Inn", made him an Honorary Citizen.



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NEW EDITION OF WORLD WAR I REFERENCE WORK. The official Austrian history of World War I, "Oesterreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg 1914-18" (Austria-Hungary's last war, 1914-18), the publication of which began in 1929 and was completed in 1938, in 15 volumes, (7 volumes of text, 7 volumes of supplements and 1 volume of references), has now appeared in a new edition (publishers: Ing. Emil Ratzenhofer, Wien III, Radetzkystrasse 14). The high degree of objectivity with which the World War I activities of the various nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are presented, and the extensive use made of enemy sources and memoirs have earned the work international recognition.

This publication is the only complete record of the period 1914 to 1918 ever published in Austria. Its 6,000 pages of text, 300 color supplements and comprehensive reference index have proven ideal for research in many fields. Since the work is not a historical record of the war exclusively, but is broader in scope, individual volumes have been used as a general source of information about Central European conditions during the 19th and 20th centuries.

AUSTRIAN SCIENCE ANNUAL. The second volume (1949/50) of the "Jahrbuch der Oesterreichischen Wissenschaft" (Annual of Austrian Science) was recently published by the Austrian Federal Publishing Company (Bundesverlag), Wien I., Schwarzenbergstrasse 5, according to a report by the Academy of Sciences in Vienna. This annual is a comprehensive reference work containing a complete list of Austrian scientific institutes, learned societies and associations, publishing houses and publications.

AUSTRIAN N.A.M. DONATES FUNDS FOR ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL. The Vice President of the Austrian Association of Manufacturers, Joseph C. Boeck-Greissau, presented a donation of 330,000 schillings (approx. \$16,000) to Archbishop Coadjutor Dr. Jachym for the reconstruction of St. Stephen's Cathedral. The money was collected in response to an appeal by Dr. Iauda, President of the Association. Several industrial concerns have contributed an additional 200,000 schillings (about \$10,000) for the same purpose.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCH BELLS IN MARIAZEIL. On Sunday, September 3, four large bells, which had been purchased with contributions donated by the population and were cast in the bell foundry of St. Florian, were festively consecrated at the famous Styrian place of pilgrimage Mariazell. The Basilica of Mariazell, which lost all its bells during the war, will now have one 6,500-kg. bell and three 2,000-kg. bells. After a mass read by Prince Archbishop Dr. Pawlikowski, during which the Mariazell Mass was performed for the first time, the new bells were blessed and consecrated by the Archbishop and the Abbot of St. Lambrecht.

RECENTLY-ESTABLISHED "AUSTRIA NEWSREEL" VERY POPULAR. In spite of brisk competition on the part of foreign newsreel companies, the recently-established Austrian company, "Austria-Newsreel", is finding great favor with Austrian movie audiences. The "Austria-Newsreel" is now being shown in 600 motion picture theatres which represent two thirds of the total number of movie houses in the country. Sixtyfive prints are made and distributed weekly.

The newsreel producers are now also taking up the production of publicity films. One of them, "Winter in Austria", has already been completed; a second one which deals with summer entertainment in Austria is now in production.

The successful completion of exchange negotiations with a number of European countries is evidence of the international recognition of the "Austria-Newsreel". The "Austria-Newsreel" is also being sold to film and television companies in the United States.

AUSTRIAN GIRL ELECTED "MISS EUROPE OF 1950". In the election contest for the 1950 beauty queen of Europe which was held in Rimini, Italy, early in September, Miss Hanni Schall, 23-year old "Miss Austria" was crowned "Miss Europe of 1950", in competition with 11 other European beauty queens. Miss Schall, the daughter of a Viennese businessman, weighs 119 pounds and is 5'6" tall.

GOLD MEDALS PRESENTED TO AUSTRIAN NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM. On September 4, former Austrian Minister Dr. Geroe presented Captain Walter Nausch and the players of the Austrian national soccer team with gold medals,





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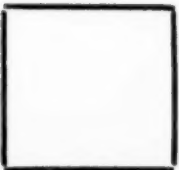
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during a brief ceremony at Vienna's International House, in recognition of their successes during the 1949-50 season. The team's coaches Pesser and Fruehwirt, were similarly honored.

AUSTRIAN LAWYERS LIVING IN U.S. OFFER LEGAL AID SERVICES. The recent offer made to the Austrian Consulate General in New York by a number of former Austrian attorneys now living in the United States to extend legal aid services to Austrian nationals for hearings at the Austrian Consulate General was warmly received by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice and by the bar association of Vienna, Lower Austria and the Burgenland. The offer is in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Austrian Legal Aid Statute of 1932 and would cover the extension of legal services at a nominal fee, or free of charge if the client is destitute of means. A final list of the attorneys offering their services - all of whom must still be active in the profession - will now be drawn up in agreement with the permanent representative assembly of Austria's bar associations and will be published, not only in the law journal of the Austrian Bar Association, but presumably also in the official bulletin of the Austrian Administration of Justice.

Former Austrian attorneys who are interested and willing to lend their legal services for legal aid cases at the Austrian Consulate, under the conditions indicated hereinabove, are asked to so notify the Austrian General Consulate, 633 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., by October 20, 1950, at the latest.

DISPLAY OF AUSTRIAN BICYCLES IN NEW YORK. At the National Hardware and Sporting Goods Show to be held at the Grand Central Palace in New York from October 2nd through 6th, Austria will exhibit six of the latest models of Steyr-Daimler-Puch bicycles. Admission will be to the trade only.



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509 FIFTH AVENUE  
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